

GRAND SUCCESS!

Since commencing our

Stock Taking Sale!

on the 12th inst., our sales have far exceeded our expectations, and we have to apologize to our many Customers who had to wait during the afternoon of Saturday and Monday.

REMEMBER this Sale will continue only until Feb. 1st.

Prices will Tell!

Good, Honest Goods will Tell!

We have the Goods, and the Prices cannot be equalled by any other house in the trade, consequently we are always busy. For the remaining days of this sale.

Good Grey Flannels at 15, 20 and 25 cts.

Good White Blankets at \$2.75 and \$3.00.

Our Full Range of

Beautiful Dress Goods and Trimmings to match

AT NET WHOLESALE COST!

CLOTHING as usual at NET COST.

THE BALANCE OF OUR

ULSTER Cloths at COST!

A Full Range of White and Colored Canton Flannels, Plain and Fancy Winceys, Towels, Toweling, Cottons, Yarns, in fact every article in our Mammoth Stock at COST, for SPOT CASH, until February 1st.

Boots, Shoes and Crockery!

We will continue to sell at Net Wholesale Cost, until February 15th. Don't buy a Pair of Boots, or Crockery of any description, until you have first seen the Genuine Plums we are offering in this Department.

Our Grocery Department

has never been better supplied with a Full Range of all the seasonable Goods.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS,

Our Second Consignment of New Teas: direct importations from China and Japan will arrive to-morrow. Values unsurpassed, and quality, the best to be had in the Market.

When you come to Town to do your Shopping, first inspect our Mammoth Establishment and get prices and we can assure you we can save you Money in every Department.

SOMERVILLE & Co. - D. McKELVIE & Co.

ROSSER AVENUE, - - BRANDON.

Ninety Lives Lost.

The Death Roll of Victims in the British Columbia Colliery Horror.

A Number of Bodies Brought to the Mouth of the Pit.—Rescuing the Chinese.

Sad Scenes in the Town—Aid for the Suffering.—Fanger from After 14 up.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25.—It is now believed that nearly ninety lives were lost in the Wellington colliery explosion. The bodies of twenty white men were taken from the mines last night and there are about ten more men still in the mine and there is no row on believing that any of them are alive. Three-fourths of the men still in the mine are Chinamen.

The following is a close estimate of the whites in the mine:—Lanz Robinson, R. Robinson, Jacob Klinegard, John Stewart, D. McDonald, Wm. Horne, James Sones, Valaria, John McNeil, Wm. French, Wm. Wilkes, Charles Tiltar, Alexander Ross, Bellona and Italian partner, John Marshall, R. Vincent, D. Gordon, R. Greenwell, Al. Godfrey, E. Davis, John Williams, Frank McCoy, two Belgians names unknown, one miner name unknown, two men not in the employ of the company taken down by miners, twenty-five Chinese employed as runners, fourteen Chinese employed by miners as loaders. All possible endeavors are being made to recover the bodies, the greatest obstacle being the after-damp.

NO MORE is entertained of saving the lives of those below. There is no scarcity of volunteers, as the officials and employees of the Vancouver coal company are rendering every assistance required. How the explosion took place is a mystery. An expert case of the explosion which took place at 11:15 No. 5, stated that he was about 100 yards from the pit when he heard a report like that of a large cannon, and there instantly shot into the air a dense volume of black smoke which converted the snow covered ground into an inky deposit. When this subsided a portion of the fan-house had been destroyed, as well as the wood-work in the shaft. Manager Driden immediately proceeded to repair the fan-house which was quickly accomplished and the fan started again. The shaft timbers were destroyed so that the cages could not be used, but pulleys and ropes were at once prepared for the work of rescue. Two men were lowered as a searching party and they returned stating that nothing could be heard but calls from below. Fortunately the mine had not fired, so danger from this source was averted. A temporary cage was made and lowered to a considerable depth, the miners climbing to it by means of ladders, so that at 1 o'clock 103 of the 150 miners in the mine had been rescued. One white man, Robert Williams, the unfortunate who fell, was taken out dead. At 2 o'clock all the white men were taken to the surface dead and the work of rescuing the Chinese began.

SCENES AT THE MINE.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 25.—Wellington, the scene of yesterday's explosion, is in sack cloth and ashes to-day. Following up the Nanaimo disaster, a perfect panic prevails among the miners, and it was difficult to induce some of the more timid in the surrounding mines to resume work this morning. The first intimation those on the surface had of the explosion was a terrific shock followed by an outburst of thick black smoke from the shaft. The scene at the shaft as the men were drawn up on the ropes one by one, was pitiful; and many an anxious heart was gladdened by the sight of a dear one coming to the surface alive and not much worse for the explosion. Luckily there was no fire in the mine, the only danger being from after-damp. One hundred and three men were brought up the shaft in safety up to 8 o'clock last night. The work of rescuing the dead then began. All the miners in the last line were imprisoned and no ropes for the safety of any there at the time of the explosion are entertained. The bodies of thirty whites and twelve Chinese have been brought to the surface. Over one-half of the dead and imprisoned miners leave families to mourn their end. On the receipt of the news here there was a general suspension of work and a rush made for the scene of the disaster. Everything was confusion at first, but the officials soon had rescuing parties at work. Mr. Dunsmuir, proprietor of the mines, arrived by special train from Victoria soon after the explosion, and is superintending matters. Every means of relief was taken for the relief of the rescue men, some of whom were all most exhausted.

The Wellington mines, the scene of the explosion, are located at the town of Wellington, on Departure Bay, a short distance from Nanaimo, on the Island railway. Messrs E. Dunsmuir & Sons are the proprietors of the Wellington collieries, and owners of the town. The mines now in constant operation are: The Original Wellington mine; the Adit mine, and the Pitts, known as No. 2, in the Millstream Valley; and No. 4, at the head, all worked with a single shift; and No. 5 pit, near Oliver Lake, with two shifts, altogether giving an aggregate daily output of about 1,000 tons of coal for shipment. The explosion in the summer of last year by which 141 men were killed was in the mine of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company at Nanaimo.

Washington, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day, Senator Call, of Florida, introduced a bill to prohibit subjects of foreign governments from catching fish within three marine leagues of the coast, or within any of the bays or headlands of the United States. Vessels violating this provision are to be forfeited or held until such fine as may be imposed by the United States courts is paid.

3000 Novels going at New York prices at the Matt boot store.

Only Commencing.

More Serious Disclosures in Central Bank Affairs to be Made.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—In the Central Bank matter the petition of Howland and Gooderham, liquidators, against their fellow liquidator, A. Campbell, says: At the time such inquiry was suggested, the petitioners believed that Campbell had in his possession, as provisional and sole liquidator, certain correspondence and memoranda, which indicated that extensive frauds had been committed against the bank by certain parties. Said correspondence and memoranda further disclosed a number of fictitious deposit receipts, the issue of which, which were not entered in the books; that the correspondence and memoranda appeared to justify the suspicion that an organized attempt had been made to wreck the bank by certain parties whose names appeared therein; and also disclosed that Campbell some time prior to the suspension of the bank, had been in communication with some of the parties to said correspondence, which should be investigated to the fullest possible extent, immediately prior to the suspension of the bank a large amount of bank notes which had been in circulation and were redeemed by the bank were burned with the knowledge and consent of and in the presence of Campbell. Campbell has not to the satisfaction of the bank without the consent of the petitioners and without the consent of the court, and prior to the appointment of petitioners as liquidators, the assets of the bank, including the liquidator the assets of the bank, were turned into his hands, but up to the present time no statement of the assets has been furnished to the petitioners, although Campbell has frequently been pressed to furnish the same.

Interest in Central Bank affairs shows no decrease. The master-judges of the court at Old Bailey was again crowded this morning to hear the examination of Gooderham and Howland, liquidators. In Gooderham was first examined and related to produce the papers on which he was acting as co-liquidator, Campbell was based. After a long argument by counsel the court ordered the papers to be produced. The counsel for Campbell, however, endeavored to show that the appointment of Accountant Lyne and others had been made without Campbell being consulted. A. A. Allan, solicitor of the Central Bank, left the city in the midnight train, and is now supposed to be in New York. The removal of the matter in Ordinary on Saturday was a last struck terror into the hearts of certain parties who are said to know a great deal about the affairs of the Standard Bank. President David Blain is at Clifton Springs, N.Y. He was expected in the city last Saturday or Monday but never came. E. S. Cox, however, views the situation from Halifax, while Roland Gibson and Isaac Barnett is a citizen of New York at present. Great as has been the interest in the Central Bank affairs it is believed the more serious revelation is only about to commence.

O'Brien Banqueted.

He Tells of Prison Treatment and Crimes Balfour.

Dublin, Jan. 26.—Wm. O'Brien, stated for Malloy to-day. He looked quite pale but was in very good spirits. A banquet was given to-night at Malloy in honor of William O'Brien, who arrived there to-day. O'Brien was presented with a gold mounted medal ion in the war of 1848, composed of bullets extracted from the bodies of the victims who were killed at M. M. M. M. M. Great enthusiasm was manifested when the presentation of this significant emblem was made. Mr. O'Brien then made an address in which he said that Balfour's policy was a failure and showed plainly its impotency. Balfour, he said, had made a ridiculous case of his election practices, and the people had doubled in number in Ireland since Balfour had been Chief Secretary.

Letters of regret were presented from Archbishop Croker, of Cashel, Michael Davitt, Thomas O'Connor and others. Canon Wigan to preside at the banquet, and a large number of people were present. Mr. O'Brien said that no man living except Parnell could induce him to expose himself to the glare of publicity which had resulted from his recent action. He begged earnestly reward was the action and sympathy that it is conferred upon him, and the knowledge of what they had done, and that they were willing to sacrifice much more than he for the sake of Ireland. Mr. O'Brien paid a tribute to the memory of Messrs Hooper and Lane, members of parliament, who had been imprisoned. He himself, had nothing but liberty to live, but they were separated from their homes, their wives and children, and had suffered hundreds of ailments and hardships which would have shattered weaker men, and times more than the most miserable of prison. Mr. O'Brien said that in Malloy again as his doctor, asked what he must reserve his strength for the great battle in parliament which was yet to come.

TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Senate has received a report from Senator Crowell at Albany in regard to the explosion on November 19 at Albany of a magazine containing about 400 sticks of powder and other explosives, by which 200 persons lost and several hundred dwelling destroyed. The magazine was located in the midst of a very populous suburb. Over 100 pieces of glass and several doors in the United States consulate building were broken. No Americans sustained injury.

Remember the stock taking sale at Somerville & Co's, commenced on Monday, January 12th, when every article in that mammoth stock will be offered at actual cost, in order to reduce stock before February 1st.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1888

THE LEADERSHIP.

A resolution adopted by the Conservative Association of East Brandon on Friday last is a cause of an amount of pleasure for THE MAIL. Ever since this paper became under the present management in September, 1883, we wrote strongly in the interest of progressive Conservative principles, and had for most of the time considerable up-hill work, not that a large number of the people were not heartily in accord with its utterances from the start—but because circumstances prevented their application. We were fully aware that the Local Government of the day was not living up to its opportunities; that its management of public affairs was not what it ought to be, and that it was therefore a detriment to the progress of the country and a burden on the party that was nominally responsible for its acts. In such circumstances the inferior members of the Cabinet could not be absolved from responsibility, but as Premiers have in every case the selection of their own Cabinets, they must be as much responsible for the acts of their colleagues as are the colleagues themselves, for, if the latter are not equal to their duties, the Premiers have it in their hands to make the necessary changes. Because of this we saddle most of what was apparent to us in the mismanagement of the Government upon the shoulders of Mr. Norquay. That that gentleman is a man of sufficient ability for the position no one will gainsay; but, unfortunately, that ability has not been properly directed. In every instance the "exigencies" of the moment, instead of the interests of the party he professed to hold and benefit the country, influenced his actions, and as a result the business kept drifting on from bad to worse until the inevitable crisis came. Through possessing a certain gentility of character that was always influenced by the beliefs of associates and surroundings, and having no practical knowledge himself of efficient business management, he and his were always surrounded by a horde of officials totally unsuited to the work they had to do. This led to expensiveness of system and its still more expensive operation. There was a leech here who wanted one thing, and another in another corner who wanted something else, and this ran the management into a most deplorable state of chaos and confusion. From a careful comparison of the way business was done in Manitoba with the way it was done in the other provinces under similar circumstances, we came to this conclusion, and here state not to express our convictions fully and freely. Now, the easy-going Premier was led into coal mining exploits by city-tongued companions, and he was forced to draw on public moneys to relieve his personal responsibilities. Next to these associates again he employed large sums of public moneys for an asylum site when many better and more eligible sites could have been got for nothing. To keep office, again, he listened to the whims of that moribund institution, "The Farmers' Union," and allowed its fire-breathers to dictate a policy to him, which he believed would prolong his days of official life. Accordingly, again, as agitations rose and fell, he supported and opposed disallowance in turn. And, finally, when the halter of public opinion for his past record was tightening about his neck, he rushed frantically into the Hudson's Bay and R.R.V. railway transactions which have brought him to the ground forever. If it were only himself that was responsible for these sins of commission, we could well afford to let the matter pass, but he professed to be a Conservative, which he never was and never can be, in principle at least, and therefore the leader of the party. This, of necessity, trailed the whole party through the mud and mire after him, and has culminated in the present demoralization in our ranks. Many were all along of the same opinion in the matter as ourselves, but refrained from expressing themselves, believing changes would take place in the natural way that would set the party right in the country.

As time went on, however, things were growing from bad to worse till they could no longer be endured. In so far as the Conservatives of East Brandon are concerned, Mr. Norquay's leadership is now denounced, and we are confident East Brandon has but taken the initiative and expressed the opinion general throughout the entire west, at least, if not throughout the whole of Manitoba. We are free to admit many of the charges made against him and his administration by an unprincipled Grit party were untrue and susceptible of acceptable explanation; but there are too many of them otherwise to longer warrant his continuation as our party leader. From the start we had no other desire than to see the party relieved of all burdens for which the majority of its members were not responsible, and permitted to assert its proper position before the country. Handicapped by Mr. Norquay's leadership, this was out of the question. What we now desire is to see other Conservative Associations throughout the Province take the stand the East Brandon Conservatives have taken, and they will shortly again be in their proper place. Many of the mem-

bers of the party in the House who appointed him leader of the Opposition have endeavored to do so, but in their actions they have not represented the wishes of their constituents, and it is the people and not those who are nominally the leaders for the time, that must be gratified. The action of Friday has fully vindicated the past record of THE MAIL, and as a paper we have only the renewed desire to make it still more useful as an outlet of progressive public opinion.

"THUS THE VOICE OF A GOD, AND NOT OF MAN."

It was in this light that the local Grits viewed the speech of Mr. James Allan Smart in the rink last week. We are told by the local Grit print that after the formal opening had taken place, the "Honorable gentleman" was introduced to the audience. Of course, he was such a stranger he had to be introduced—the country electors especially had forgotten the \$5 bills he and his distributed throughout the country the last election, as payments for feeding and watering horses at the wells, and so an introduction was necessary. Mr. Smart made bold to say that he and his colleagues knew at the date of last elections that the Government was acting corruptly but the extent of the corruption was only "surmise," and it was then on the strength of surmise the wholesale charges were made. The assertions based on surmise were put forward as facts. However, the electors will remember, and thus even the Smart's, the Petersons and the Sissons carried out in that campaign the full character of the genuine Grit wherever found. It is a fact, as Mr. Smart says, that Grit charges are invariably based on surmise, it is not unreasonable to believe that their promises are based on the same slippery foundation. It has been demonstrated over and over again in the other provinces that this is the case, and the public will find out the rule is true of the faithful in Manitoba. He said just then they were not in a position to give facts and figures, but they would be in a few days, though the Free Press had already published to the world all the charges it was possible to think of before the facts or figures were available for the purpose of aiding the ministers' elections. This, however, is genuine Gritism he would over. Mr. Smart says there is not a dollar in the treasury and this is the cause of the lamentation chanted through the leaves of the weeping willows. It is a great pity there are not plenty of funds there by which the ministers might mesmerize the electors in the coming elections. Mr. Smart next branched off into real brilliancy of expression and solid argument, such as he alone is capable of employing. He knows how in commercial business a keg of nails should be charged to John Wilson and a box of codfish to J. M. Stout, and he dilates on a system of government financing accordingly. He declares the Government has guaranteed the bonds of several lines of railway, and it was a "strange thing" none of these roads had paid up. Yes; it is out of this strangeness the Manitoba Grits will yet learn a lesson that will do them a lifetime. There, for instance, is the M. & N.W. road from the Portage north-westward, charging precisely the same traffic rates as the C.P.R., and it is unable to pay the interest on the provincial guarantee. In view of this, the Honorable James Allan Smart votes to sink the country in \$700,000 more for the R.R.V.R., which, as the facts stand, cannot pay the cost of operation, to say nothing of interest on guarantees, and the ratepayers will bear the burden. By way of further explanation we may add that the Northern Pacific is just now charging the same rate for wheat from St. Vincent to Duluth that the C.P.R. is charging from Emerson to Port Arthur, 13c a bushel, so that to secure competition in wheat rates at Winnipeg the R.R.V.R. would have to induce the Northern Pacific to lower its rates still further, and haul the grain to the boundary for nothing besides. This being done, the cost of construction and the cost of operation would have to come to a large extent out of the people of the west, who have no connection with the road, and no alternative is given but to grin and bear the burden. What we desire is that the Honorable James Allan Smart should show, if not in reality, at least in surmise, the grounds from which he based his attacks on the Government a year ago, how the R.R.V. built and sustained by public money could be a benefit to Manitoba, at competing rates, when the M. & N.W., charging C.P.R. rates, cannot pay the interest on the provincial guarantee. A gentleman of his calibre who knows all about government financing ought to give the public a pointer on this.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Liberal-Conservatives on Friday last is one that must commend itself to the good sense of the entire community, irrespective of politics, when it is fairly considered. That we have the finest province, with the best natural advantages, under the sun, no one can gainsay, although generally admitted that it has not been settled up as rapidly as many expected it would be. The cause of the delay is owing to the baneful influences of the frequent agitations that have

or the last five years been rampant. Many viewed the situation from the representations of the agitators, and they wrote their friends and to the press accordingly, in this way deterring settlement. There were first the land regulations, there was next the tariff bugbear, and now there is the C.P.R. monopoly—all having their rise in the minds of men who desire either to make money without legitimate labor or look for advantages over their neighbors from locality. The land regulations bugbear has received its quietus with the decline of the fever of speculation; the tariff cry has subsided with the importation of Canadian-made goods at American prices, and there is now but the monopoly cry and want of railways as fuel for the agitators.

The platform of the Conservatives is calculated to give this the last blow and restore the country to that state of quiet which must result in the speedy settlement of our vacant prairies. The Free Press, the leading organ of the agitators, has admitted time and again, and proves by an extract quoted in this issue, in reply to the Winnipeg Sun, that the C.P.R. has, under sign and seal, a legitimate right to monopoly in the whole west of Manitoba, embracing nearly three-fourths of the province, and which cannot be abolished until an amicable arrangement is effected between the government and the present C.P.R. bondholders. Although this may be done in time, the aim of the Conservatives is to do the best for the present—to secure an expenditure of money in the country on public works, to give employment to the unemployed, and to give the entire farming community access to branch roads. The ninth railway for Winnipeg may be very nice in theory, but what the Conservatives want is branch roads for the entire community in reality. Their construction should remove all grounds for complaint from all but the professional agitators, and nothing but the grave will give them a satisfactory silence.

The Free Press of Tuesday says the platform exacts nothing from the C.P.R. as that Company is compelled to build the roads, or the extension of the D. & G. and the Glenboro branches, and the Brandon and Souris branch, but we would like to know where the compulsion comes in. We know if they do not build them they cannot get the land grants reserved for the extensions, but they can abandon the whole undertakings without any other penalty, and this is no satisfaction to the settlers. If the Grit organ knows of any other penalty we would like to hear of it.

As we have time and again shown, the construction of the R.R.V. can be of no practical advantage to the west, or to any part of the country for that matter, as by cutting rates on it the province would have to make up the deficiency, and the Conservative platform only asks that the people cease demanding and clamoring for what, if realized, could serve no useful end, in return for a solemn engagement from the Federal Government and the C.P.R., to undertake and carry out these branch lines and public works enumerated. The realization of the one is conditional on the other so that no risk is undertaken. As we have said above, the proposition must commend itself to all who have the good of the country at heart, and if singled out to the people could leave but little concern for the clamorings of any others.

The first act of the Grit government on taking office at Winnipeg was to violate a law they had been instrumental in passing. The election Act provides the enumerators are to revise the voters' lists in January of each year, adding names entitled to go on and striking off names that should not appear. If that is found by the Grits, on coming into office, to be a bad law, the proper course was to repeal it, but instead they walk on it, and of their own sweet will instruct the enumerators, when in the midst of the work, to suspend operations. They set up as a defense for this violation of law the argument a new franchise act will be adopted and new lists will be required before next election and that going on with the lists now would be a useless expenditure of some \$5,000. They also declare they are justified in this suspension because the Ottawa Government has instructed the Revising Baristers to make no lists this year, though the law provides for new ones annually. The defense further is that the Ottawa Government has violated the law and they are justified in doing so too. The cases are not at all similar. The Ottawa Government gave its instructions before the Revising officers made a commencement, and the Manitoba functionaries gave their orders after the work was commenced a day or more after two-thirds of the expenditure their suspension was to save had actually been made. Besides their instructions were not general as some of the enumerators never received the order. The argument of expediency is no argument at all or the violation of a law either by a cabinet minister or by an individual. The man who robs or murders his neighbor has a defense for what he does when brought into court, and if individual defenses are to be allowed where is the safety to the country? No, the act of the Grit Government was most unjustifiable, and would admit of severe punishment of ministers were as amenable to the law as private individuals.

That political Peter Funks at Winnipeg, the Sun, dies very hard. He used to declare THE MAIL would be badly sat on by the completion and operation of the R. R. V. R. before Christmas last, but in that his prophesies in the face of the protests of his immaculate spirit failed. Although he did not down "Daly, Cliffe & Co." in that experiment, his spirit of antagonism lies smouldering in the ashes of his disappointment and every new breeze fans it into a flame. He now sees new cause for joy in the fact that Mr. Smart is not to be opposed, and he declares himself as follows:—

"The Conservatives of East Brandon met yesterday and decided, among other things, that Mr. Norquay should not lead the party, and that the agitation for railroad competition should be abandoned in exchange for certain concessions from the Canadian Pacific railroad company, and a promise that the monopoly will be abandoned in 1891. This action furnishes conclusive proof that the agents of the Dominion Government, Daly et al., have been at work doing their master's bidding. It is somewhat suggestive, however, that, after having arrived at these conclusions, Messrs. Daly, Cliffe & Co. should have decided not to oppose Mr. Smart's reelection. They knew better than to go to the people with such a policy."

Well, this is just the platform upon which the Conservatives will go to the people when an opportunity to consult the whole of them is presented and the one on which they will succeed. The difference between it and the one on which Mr. Smart prides himself, is so far as railways are concerned is this, and we want our readers one and all—the Sun included—to fully understand it. Mr. Smart declares Winnipeg is the only part of Manitoba that deserves railways, that the hnb should have nine of them, while the rest of the country should go to destruction for the want of one, while the Conservatives say that Winnipeg—unless she build them at her own expense—should be satisfied with what she has until the rest of the country has at least one reasonable outlet for its produce. The Conservatives say this is reasonable and the Grits, Smart and the Sun, head-pushers in the faction, say it is unreasonable and unfair to Winnipeg. Already Mr. Smart has violated in the most shameful manner the pledges he made to his constituents in his first election. In his address at that time he said he was in favor of a liberal railway policy for the development of local lines, and after election he tramples on every circumstance tending to build these local lines, as he knows if built at all they must be built by the C.P.R., and he devotes all his energies to sinking the whole province, adding territory and all, for a competing line for Winnipeg, or rather for the construction of a few sand hills, for that is what the R.R.V.R. resulted in, although the Free Press has told him in its issue of Dec. 21st last, as below, no competing road can be built in the added territory until the C.P.R.'s monopoly is fully purchased:

"It is not our business to point out what the C.P.R. is entitled to, but nothing is to be gained by representing matters. What object then can the Sun have in stating that if the monopoly rights of the C.P.R. were bought out, the Company would be 'giving nothing in return,' and 'to a monopoly in Manitoba the Company has no legal right.' It is unnecessary to say that these statements are entirely false. In Old Manitoba, to be sure, the C.P.R. has no legal right to monopoly, but in the 'added territory,' which forms a very considerable portion of our province, it does possess such a right, just as fully as it possesses a similar right in the Northwest Territories."

We advise Peter Funks to look into this matter fully before he puts out his horns again.

Jimmy Steen says in the Commercial:—
"The refusal of the Canadian Customs Department to grant bonding facilities to the Northern Pacific at Emerson is attracting attention at Washington. Retaliation against Canadian railways is talked of. It is a nice state of affairs when such a petty piece of business is allowed to endanger international relations, simply to protect the C.P.R. against legitimate competition."

Will that little Almighty on wheels, who runs the Winnipeg Board of Trade, tell the public when the Northern Pacific ran their line into Emerson? If the road is into Emerson the Canadian government is doing wrong in not allowing Manitobans to bond their wheat through to Ontario via that line. If it is not into Emerson, then the Canadian officials have no right to cross the line to bond wheat or anything else on American soil for a Canadian point. Is it not a fact that Jimmy is lying wholesale to serve the Grit interests of Manitoba. Come, Jimmy, up and up, is the Northern Pacific into Emerson or are you lying outright? Which, oh, which!

A nameless sheet in this city nominally owned by Judas Junior, who tried to sell out the whole Conservative party to C. P. Brown a year ago, and edited (?) save the mark, by a creature not responsible to his hour in a week for what he says, tried to dictate to the party last week as to the coming candidates. When these birds of passage come to fully understand the force of the resolution passed that day, ignoring Mr. Norquay's leadership, they will perhaps make up their minds the Conservatives of East Brandon, and of the whole west for that matter, need none of their assistance. Planted here as they were to bolster up Norquay, and Norquay now repudiated by the party, should give these gentlemen the hint "their usefulness is gone."

The leading Grit print tries very hard to make grave charges against the Norquay Government in connection with the half-breed funds. We have all along held that the Government made a sad mistake in taking these effects out of the hands of the courts. At best it meant but a lot of responsibility without any income, and besides no government can afford to create itself an especial guardian of any particular section of the community, as was implied in that move. If, however, the Grits were always as untiring to show themselves patriots as they are at the present moment, why did not Tom Greenway, Joe Martin and Izard, and their dear love for Manitoba in the summer of 1885, when the legislation transferring the funds from the Courts to the Government was before the House? The Act passed at the time says the proceeds of the sale of the half-breed lands were to go into the Consolidated fund of the province, and though Greenway & Co. raised no objection at the time, they now howl because they were kept as a separate fund though the law said that was out of the question. It is only as you peel the bark on a Grit that you see the color of the flesh within.

"Third—We desire to express our unqualified confidence in the Government of Hon. Tom Greenway, and our cordial endorsement of their policy as formulated in their address."

The foregoing resolution was passed at the Grit meeting held in this city last week, and what we would like to see the public aware of is the cause of the change that has been taken the faithful. We have it from one of the most prominent men in their ranks that the delegates sent from this city to the convention at Winnipeg in 1886, went there for the express purpose of turning Tom out of the leadership of the party, and employed their best efforts in that direction. We know, as a fact, that in the election contest between Mr. Smart and Mr. Winter fourteen months ago, the Grits were on the campaign used to ignore Greenway's leadership and declare that if they ever got into power it did not matter what Greenway was to be the Premier. They have, however, through a fluke, got into power and we find Greenway in the foreground, and not only that, but resolutions adopted at their assemblies extending confidence in his leadership. We say again, the country has a perfect right to know the reason for this change of base. The change is through the belief that Greenway did turn traitor in Ontario and bring his bad friends, we can refer them to Judge Spence of Goderich, Ont., who can settle them on that point. It again, it is the result of "the exigencies of the situation," that they bottle their feelings towards him because they cannot help themselves, the public would like to know the facts.

There are some differences of opinion in the Conservative ranks as to the propriety of allowing Mr. Smart to go in by agreement. If the representations of the Grit party, there will be a redistribution of seats in session and a dissolution and a general election in a few months, are correct, we believe the wisest course has been taken. No man in a new regime usually has the right to one in this case that will shortly be shown after Grit rule is fairly tested, in the general election. Mr. Smart must be strong as he is to-day. Besides, a new election opportunity cannot be created by vindictiveness as it would be to say the least take very little interest in party politics. Aside from this an election now would be breaking up of families for the want of the expenditure of a sum of money which available candidates were not anxious to undertake, in view of a reputation of being again in a few weeks time. It is a nice representation of a redistribution of seats are so much policy to those Conservatives the track, a walk over to Mr. Smart's mistake, but of course it will be a stronger resentment when an opportunity expressing an opinion comes around.

Souris district as well as St. Louis & Russell is protesting against paying the \$500 claimed by the city of Brandon as rent for the court house and goal. Mr. Alexander, member for Souris has called the attention of the House to the outrage. If Mr. Alexander wishes to introduce reform here, he had better begin with.

The Battle Observer has the following:—
"Yes, it was all very right when the first Judicial District equally responsible and Brandon for erection and cost of the court house, induced Brandon to assume the cost of the structure on the assurance the rest of the district would pay as a share in maintenance. It is now, however, a different color when payment is asked for."

The Portage Liberal accuses the absence of locals in that paper for being the ground the editor was off using a machine. He evidently believes in the principle that "whatsoever is sown shall also be reaped," so he attended to the mortgage.

Remember the stock taking at the St. Norville & Co's. commenced on Monday January 12th, when every effort was made to get the stock taken before the close of the year, in order to reduce stock before the year is out.

The Tiverton correspondent of the Kinross Review referring to the death of Mr. H. Lambert, who was suffocated by escaping gas at the house of Mr. D. P. McLaurin, of Toronto, says:—The deaths that have occurred in that family have been peculiarly sad and tragic. One brother was drowned, another murdered in Michigan, and Hugh suffocated on his bed by escaping gas.

MARRIED.

Best. Unit.—On Tuesday, January 31st, at St. Matthew's church, Brandon, by the Rev. Rev. E. P. Flewelling, Isaac Best, of Elm Valley, Manitoba, to Carrie Bell, of Manitou.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Western Division. TRAIN SERVICE. CHANGE OF TIME

Corrected to January, 1887.

Going West.	Going East.
12:00 Lv. Winnipeg	Arr 9:30
12:15 Lv. Portage la Prairie	Arr 14:55
12:30 Lv. Carberry	Arr 15:50
12:45 Lv. Brandon	Arr 17:45
1:00 Lv. Broadview	Arr 18:30
1:15 Lv. Regina	Arr 19:30
1:30 Lv. Moose Jaw	Arr 22:55
1:45 Lv. Swift Current	Arr 18:05
2:00 Lv. Maple Creek	Arr 14:15
2:15 Arr. Medicine Hat	Leave 11:15

Going South.	Going North.
6:00 Lv. Winnipeg	Arr 17:25
6:15 Lv. Emerson	Arr 14:25
6:30 Lv. Winnipeg	Arr 15:00
6:45 Lv. Stony Mountain	Arr 14:09
7:00 Arr. Stonewall	Lv 14:59

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Parlor Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains.

Trains east of Brandon run on Central Standard Time. Between Brandon and Dunsmuir maintain Standard Time.

A. M. WHITE, Gen. Superintendent. ROBT. KERR, Gen. Pass. Agt.



Tenders for a Permit to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of Alberta, N. W. T.

SEALD TENDERS addressed to the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, and marked "Tender for a permit to cut timber," will be received at the office until noon on Monday, the 25th of February next, for a permit to cut timber on Section 34, Township 28, Range 27, West of the fourth Meridian, in the District of Alberta.

The conditions on which a permit will be issued may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg and Calgary.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to the order of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the license which the applicant is prepared to pay in addition to the dues prescribed by the regulations of this Department.

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, 19th January, 1887.

Municipality of Daly.

TAKE NOTICE

That unless Taxes are paid forthwith I shall proceed to sell by distress as per By-Law passed in November last.

Signed W. D. PERKINS, Treas. and Wardens, P. O. No. 160, 1888.

LADIES OUR FRENCH REGULATION PILLS are endorsed by Thousands

of Ladies who use them MONTHLY. Never fail. Believe pain, Borne regularly. Pleasant and effective. Package sent by mail secure from observation on receipt of 25¢. Correspondence confidential. Address: Toronto Medicine Co., 100 Box 306 Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE.

Wm. Smith & Shurtliff, of Brandon, has been appointed exclusive agent, and is authorized to act in all matters pertaining to our business at Brandon.

WATSON, MFG CO.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
STEELE BROS & CO'S
SEEDS
FOR SALE BY
ALL LEADING MERCHANTS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE
ADDRESS
STEELE BROS & CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

BLUE RIBBON BINDER TWINE!

Manufactured by
The Dartmouth Ropework Co.,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPERIOR TO ALL!
FARMERS
SHOULD USE NO OTHER.

See that Each Ball is Bound With
A BLUE RIBBON!!

Dealers can have samples and all information
by addressing the

DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO.,
14 FRONT STREET, WEST,
TORONTO.

S.B.—No Quotations Given for Less Than 10 Tons.

SPECIAL.

3,000

NOVELS

GOING AT

NEW YORK PRICES!

500 PIECES

Sheet Music

Going at

TORONTO PRICES!

ONE QUIRE OF THE BEST NOTE PAPER
—AND—
ONE PACKAGE OF GOOD ENVELOPES
FOR 25 CENTS.

—AT THE—
MAIL BOOK STORE

Next door to the Post Office,

Rosser Avenue, . . Brandon.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY,

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1888.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,
Poultry, Rolling Stock and
Implements of every
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday
of every month.

Some of the best Farms in the neighborhood
for Sale, cheap, and on reasonable terms.
CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an Act confirming the Charter of the Great Northwest Central Railway Company, dated the 22nd July, 1886 and the provisions thereof and orders in council relating thereto as published in the Canada Gazette pursuant to the Act 49, Vic., Cap. 11, Sec. 5 and for other purposes.

McINTYRE, LEWIS & COE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 10th day of November, 1887.

AVIS est donne par le present que demande sera fait au Parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un Acte confirmant la Charte de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Central du Nord-Ouest datee du 22 Juillet, 1886, et ses dispositions avec conseil, passes au sujet du dit chemin telle que publiee dans la Gazette du Canada en conformite de l'acte 49 Vic., cap. 11, sec. 5, et pour d'autres fins.

McINTYRE, LEWIS & COE,
Soliciteurs des requirants.

Date a Ottawa, 10 Novembre, 1887.



Mail Contracts.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday 24th February next for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st April next:

Cypress River and St. Albans, twice per week, computed distance 8 miles.
Elphinstone and Strathclair Station, twice per week, computed distance 9 1/2 miles.
St. Agath and Winnipeg, twice per week, computed distance 25 1/2 miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices at the termini of the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 20th Dec., 1887.



NOTICE.

A NUMBER of School Sections in the Province of Manitoba will be offered for sale at public auction at the following places, on the undermentioned dates, viz:—

At Manitou, on the 16th of January, 1888; at Winnipeg, on the 17th January, 1888; at Portage la Prairie, on the 24th January, 1888; at Brandon on the 31st January, 1888; at Minnedosa on the 7th of February, 1888.

In any case in which a settler upon any quarter section of land included in the list referred to above to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands that he was bona fide residing upon and cultivating the said quarter section, in ignorance of the law, on the 1st day of October, 1887, the purchaser of the quarter section, if he be other than the said settler, will be required to pay, for the benefit of said settler, the value of the improvements thereon.

Lists of the lands to be sold, the upset price of each parcel, the terms of sale, and any other information, which intending purchasers may desire to obtain may be had on application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or to any Agent of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, December 9th, 1887.

No unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will be paid for.



NOTICE.

THE following is a summary of the Regulations with respect to the manner of recording claims for Mineral Lands other than Coal Lands, and the conditions governing the purchase of the same. Any person may explore vacant Dominion Lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining work shall be carried on until actual discovery has been made of the vein, lode, or deposit of mineral within the limits of the location of claim.

A location for mining, except for Iron or Petroleum, shall not be more than 1500 feet in length, nor more than 600 feet in breadth. A location for mining Iron or Petroleum shall not exceed 100 acres in area.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon making out his location on the ground in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by Mining Regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of five dollars, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter into possession of the location applied for.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the Local Agent that he has expended in actual mining operations on the claim, by paying to the Local Agent therefor \$5 per acre, each, and a further sum of fifty dollars to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said Mining Regulations.

Copies of the Regulations may be obtained upon application to the Department of the Interior.
A. M. BURGESS,
Dep. of the Min. of the Interior,
Ottawa, 20th Dec., 1887.

MEDICAL HALL,

Rosser Ave - Brandon.

Halpin's Sarsaparilla,
For the Blood and Skin Diseases so prevalent
this season of the year.
A SURE REMEDY.

Halpin's Hair Promoter
counteracts the effect of Alkali Water on
the Hair.

HALPIN'S HORSE AND
CATTLE REMEDIES
Give perfect satisfaction.

Physicians' Prescriptions
Furnished Day or Night by Competent Dispensers.

N. J. HALPIN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
BRANDON, MAN.

A. NORTH & CO., 1205 Chestnut Street, Phila-
delphia, Pa., keep Every-
thing in the Musical Line. Special Music
Catalogue, by the best known makers, sold
at special prices. Catalogue sent on application.
Under the papers.

HORSES FOR SALE.

WILL ARRIVE—
FIRST WEEK
IN JANUARY
—AT THE—

Fleetfoot Stables,
9th Street,
BRANDON,
For Sale Cheap.
Thos. E. Kelly.

MUNROE & CO.

Have
Removed
to lower store from the old store south of the
new hotel, to the premises lately occupied by
Smith & Burton.

NINTH STREET,
BETWEEN
Rosser and Pacific Avenues.
They have now full lines of the

Best Brands!

—OF—
LIQUORS IN STOCK,
Selling at the
LOWEST PRICES.

THE
DEPARTMENT

Best and Freshest!

Prices Low!
AND
Dealing on the Square!

Honest Talk.

THE BARGAINS

Of the day in!!

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Patterson's

old stand

THE CHOICEST!

presents to be found in the City, and the

Prices

Rock Bottom

Whole Stock.

NEW INVENTION
RUNS EASY
NO BACKACHE

KEEP YOUR PROMISES.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Talks to the Wo-
men About Broken Marriage
Engagements.

A Lover's Promise Should be Ful-
filled as Faithfully as a Busi-
ness Contract.

Mistakes No Cause for Breaking Them—
A Few Words About Modern
Society.

BROOKLYN, January 22.—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., preached this morning the third of his series of "Sermons to the Women of America, with Important Hints to Men." His subject was: "Broken Promises of Marriage," and his text from Judges xi. 35: "I have opened my mouth unto the Lord, and I cannot go back." He said:—

"General Jephthah, the commander in chief of the Israelitish forces, is buckling on the sword for the extermination of the pestiferous Ammonites, and looking up to the sky, he promises that if God will give him the victory he will put to death and sacrifice as a burnt offering the first thing that comes out from the door of his homestead when he goes back. The hurrahing of triumph soon runs along the line of all the companies, regiments, and divisions of Jephthah's army. A worse beaten enemy than those Ammonites never strewed any plain with their carcasses. General Jephthah, fresh from his victory, is now on his way home. As he comes over the hills and through the valleys the whole march homeward for his men is a cheer, but for him a great anxiety, for he remembers his vow to slay and burn the first thing that comes forth from his house to greet him after his victory.

Perhaps it may be the old watch dog that shall first come out, and who could get heart to beat out the life of a faithful creature like that as he comes fawning and barking and frisking and putting up his paw against his master in merry welcome after long absence? No; it was not that which came forth to meet Jephthah. Perhaps it may be a young dove let out from its cage in the General's home which,

GAINING ITS LIBERTY, may seem to rejoice in the public gladness and flutter on the shoulder of the familiar head of the household. But who could have the heart to slay such a winged innocent? No; it was not that which came forth to meet Jephthah. Or it may be some good neighbor that will rush out to greet him after having first been in to tell the family of the near approach of the general. But who could slay a neighbor who had come on the scene to rejoice over the reunited household? No; it was not that which came forth to meet Jephthah.

As he advances upon his home the door opens and out of it comes one whose appearance under other circumstances would have been an indescribable joy, but under the pledge of a sacrifice becomes a horror which blanches his cheek and paralyzes his form and almost hurls him flat to the earth. His child, his only child, his daughter comes skipping out to greet him, her step keeping time to a timbre which she shakes and stuns. Did ever a conqueror's cheer and in such a bitter groan? No wonder here, in such a masterpiece, presents the scene. And Handel made it the best and climacteric work of his life to put this pathetic and overpowering circumstance in an oratorio, seven months toiling and its majestic harmonies until his eyesight gave out, and as though the sad scene of Jephthah's daughter's sacrifice were too much for mortal vision, the grand old musician was led blind into the orchestra for the first rendering of Jephthah. All the glories of victorious war are blotted out from Jephthah's memory, and his banner is folded in grief, and the sword goes back into the scabbard with a clang, and the muffled drum takes the place of the cymbals, and the "tremolo" the place of the trumpet, and he cries out: "Alas, my daughter, thou hast brought me very low and thou art one of them that trouble me; for I have

OPENED MY MOUTH TO THE LORD and I cannot go back." During two months amid the mountains without shelter the maidens who would have been at her wedding ranged with Jephthah's daughter up and down, bowing her coming sacrifice.

Commentators and theologians are in dispute as to whether that girl was slain or not, and as to whether it she were slain it was right or wrong in Jephthah to be the executioner, a discussion into which I shall not be diverted from the overmastering consideration that we had better look out what we promise, better be cautious what engagement we make, better that in regard to all matters of betrothal and pledged vows we feel the responsibility, lest we have either to sacrifice the truth or sacrifice an immortal being, and we are led to cry out with paroxysm of a Jephthah: "I have opened my mouth to the Lord, and I cannot go back."

There is one word in a most all the insane asylums and a large region in almost every cemetery that you need to visit. They are occupied by the men and women who are the victims of broken promises of marriage. The women in these wards and in those mortuary receptacles are in the majority because woman lives more in her affections than does man, and incineration of them in her case is more apt to be a dementia and a fatality. In some regions of this land

the promise of marriage is considered to have no solemnity or binding force. It was only made in fun. They may change their mind. The engagement may stand until some one more attractive in person or opulent in estate appears on the scene; then the rings are returned and the anatomy letters and

ALL RELATIONS P. CEASES.

And so there are ten thousand Jephthah's daughters sacrificed as burnt offerings. The whole subject needs to be taken out of the realm of comedy into tragedy, and men and women need to understand that, while there are ex-

ceptions to the rule, once having solemnly pledged to each other, heart and hand; the forfeiture and abandonment of that pledge makes the transgressor in the sight of God a perjurer, and so the day of judgment will reveal it. The one has lied to the other; and all bars shall have their place in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone.

If a man or woman make a promise in the business world, is there any obligation to fulfill it? If a man sign a note for \$500, ought he to pay it? If a contract is signed involving the building of a house or the furnishing of a bill of goods, ought they to stand by that contract? "Oh, yes," is always answered. Then I ask the further question: Is the heart, the happiness, the welfare, the temporal and eternal destiny of a man or woman worth as much as the house worth \$500, worth anything? The realm of profanity is filled with men and women as a result of the wrong answer to that question. The most aggravating, stupendous, and God-defying lie is a lie in the shape of a broken engagement.

But suppose a man changes his mind, ought he not back out? Not once in ten thousand times. What if I change my mind about a promissory note and decline to pay it, and suddenly put my property in such shape that you could not collect your note? How would you like that? That, you say, would be a fraud. So is the other a fraud, and punish it God will certainly if you do not. I have known men betrothed to loving and good women, and then resigning their engagement and the victim went down in hasty consumption, while suddenly

THE RECENT MAN would go up to the aisle of a church in brilliant bridal party, and the two promised "I will" with a solemnity that seemed insurance of a lifetime happiness.

But the simple fact was, that was the first act of a Shakespearean play entitled, "Taming the Shrew." He found out when too late that he had not married into the family of the "Graces," but into the family of the "Furies." To the day of his death the murder of his first betrothal followed him.

The Bible extols one who "swearth to his own heart and changeth not." That is, when you make a promise keep it at all hazards. There may be cases where deception has been used at the time of engagement, and extraordinary circumstances where the promise is not binding, but in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand engagement is as binding as marriage. Robert Burns with all his faults well knew the force of a marital engagement. In obedience to some rustic idea he, standing on one side the brook Ayr, and Mary Campbell on the other, they bathed their hands in the water, and then put them on the boards of a Bible, making their pledges of fidelity. On the cover of the Old Testament of that book to this day in Robert Burns' handwriting may be found the words: "Leviticus xix. 12: Ye shall not swear by my name falsely; I am the Lord." And on the cover of the New Testament in his own handwriting: "Matthew v. 37: Thou shalt not swear; neither shalt thou perform unto the Lord thine oaths."

Suppose a ship captain offers his services to take a ship out to sea. After he gets a little way he comes alongside of a vessel with a more beautiful flag and which has perhaps a richer cargo and is bound for a more attractive port. Suppose he rings a bell for the engineer to slow up and the wheel stops. Now I see the captain being lowered over the side of the vessel into a small boat, and he crosses to

THE GAY AND WEATHER CRAFT, and climbs up the sides, and is seen walking the bridge of the other ship. I pick up his resigned speaking trumpet and shout through it: "Captain, what does this mean? Did you not promise to take this ship to Southampton, England?" "Yes," says the captain, "but I have changed my mind, and I have found I can do better, and I am going to take charge here. I shall send back to you all the letters I got while managing that ship and everything I got from your ship, and it will be all right." You tell me that the worst fate for such a captain as that is too good for him. But it is just what a man or woman does who promises to take one through the voyage of life, across the ocean of earthly existence, and then breaks the promise. The sea and necks and keepsakes cannot make that right which is in the sight of God, and ought to be in the sight of man, an everlasting wrong. What American society needs to be taught is that betrothal is an act so solemn and tremulous that all men and women must stand back from it until they are sure that it is right, and sure that no retreat will be found. Before that promise of lifetime companionship, any amount of romance that you wish, any ardor of friendship, any coming and going. But espoused is a gate, a golden gate, which one should not pass unless he or she expects never to return. Engagement is the porch of which marriage is the castle, and you do not mean to pass into the castle.

The trouble has always been that this whole subject of alliance has been relegated to the realm of frivolity and jest, and considered not worth a sermon or even a serious paragraph. And so

THE MASSACRE OF HUMAN LIVES

has gone on and the devil has had it his own cruel way, and what is mightily needed is that pulpit and platform, and printing press all speak a word of unmitigated and thunderous protest on this subject of infinite importance. We put clear out into thin poetry and light read-

ing the marital engagements of Petrarch and his Laura, Dante and his Beatrice, Chaucer and his Philippa, Lorenzo de Medici and his Lucretia, Spenser and his Rosalind, Waller and his Sacharissa, not realizing that it was the style of their engagement decided their happiness or wretchedness, their virtue or their profligacy. All the literary and military and religious glory of Queen Elizabeth's reign cannot blot out from one of the most conspicuous pages of history her infamous behavior towards Seymour, and Philip, and Melville, and Leicester, and others. All the ecclesiastical robes that Dean Swift ever rustled through consecrated places cannot hide from intelligent people of all ages the fact that by promises of marriage which he never fulfilled he broke the heart of Jane Waring after an engagement of seven years, and the heart of Stella after an engagement of fourteen years, and the poetic stanzas he dedicated to their excellences only make the more immortal his own peridy.

"But suppose I should make a mistake," says some man or woman, "and I find it out after the engagement and before marriage?" My answer is, you have no excuse for making a mistake on this subject. There are so many ways of finding out all about the character and

preferences and dislikes and habits of a man or woman, that if you have not brain enough to form a right judgment in regard to him or her, you are not so fit a candidate for the matrimonial altar as you are for an idiot asylum. Notice what society your special friend prefers.

WHETHER HE IS INDUSTRIOUS OR LAZY, whether she is neat or slovenly, what books are read, what is the style of ancestry, noble or depraved, and if there be any unclouded mystery about the person under consideration postpone all promises until the mystery is solved.

Jackson's Hollow, Brooklyn, was part of the city not built on for many years, and every time I crossed it I said to myself or to others, why is not this land built on? I found out afterward that the title to the land was in controversy, and no one wanted to build there until that question was decided. Afterward I understood the title was settled, and now buildings are going up all over it. To no build your happiness for this world on a character, man, nine or ten years, that has not a settled and undisputed title to honor and truth, and society and kingdom, and righteousness.

O woman, you have more need to pause before making such an important promise than man, because if you make a mistake it is worse for you. If a man makes a mistake about marriage or goes on to an unfortunate marriage, he can spend his evenings away, and I can go to the club or the Republican or Democratic headquarters, and at such his mind in city or state or national elections, or smoke himself stupid or drink himself drunk. But there is no place of regular retreat for you, O woman, and you could not take narcotics or intoxicants and keep your respectability. Before you promise, pray and think and study and advise. There will never again in your earthly history be a time when you so much need God.

I seem to me that the world ought to cut out our business credits and I from go to the number of hearts they have won, as the Indian boasts of the number of scalps he has taken. If a man will lie to a woman and a woman will lie to a man about so important a matter as that of a lifetime's welfare, they will lie about a bill of goods and

LIE ABOUT FINANCES

and lie about anything. Society to-day is brimful of gallants and man-milliners and carpet knights and coquettes and those most God-forsaken of all wretches—flirts. And they go about drawing rooms and the parlors of watering places simpering and bowing and scraping and whispering, and then return to the drawing rooms if they be men, or to their special gatherings if they be women, to chatter and gizzgle over what was said to them in confidence. Confide! punishment is apt to come upon them and they get paid in their own coin. I could point you to a score whom society has let drop very far in return for their base traffic in human hearts. As to such men, they walk around in their efficiency, after their hair is streaked with gray, and pretending they are naturally short-sighted, when their eyes are so old in sin that they need the spectacles of aspertrigenarian eyesight about No. 8 and think they are bewitching in their stride and overpowering in their glances, although they are simply laughing to see for all mankind. And their base dealers in human hearts be females, they are left after a while severely alone, striving in a very desperation of a agony of cosmetics to get back to the attractiveness they had when they used to brag how many men the affections they had slaughtered. Forsaken of God and honest men and good women, are sure to be all such masculine and female traders with human and yet immortal affections. Oh man, Oh woman, having plighted your truth, stick to it!

And here my idea widens and I have to say not only to those who have made a mistake in solemn promise of marriage, but to those who have already at the altar been pronounced one when they are two, or in diversity of tastes and likes and dislikes are neither one nor two, but a wretched mixture of the best you can of an awful mistake. And here let me answer letters that come from every state of the American Union, and from across the sea, and are coming year after year from men and women who are terribly alienated and

TIED TOGETHER IS A HARD KNOT,

a very hard knot. The letters run something like this: "What ought I to do, my husband is a drunkard?" "My wife is a gambler and will not stay at home." "My companion is ignorant and hates music and a piano gets my husband crazy." "I am fond of social life and my companion is a recluse." "I am trying to be good and my life-long associate is very bad. What shall I do?" My answer is there are certain good reasons for divorce. The Bible recog-

GRAND SLAUGHTER SALE!

—O F—

BOOTS & SHOES!

T. T. ATKINSON,

Has moved his stock of Boots and Shoes into

The Golden Lion,

where he will sell at cost or even under to close. The stock comprises all the

Latest Styles and best Quality of Canadian and

American Manufacture, also the balance of the Golden Lion stock of

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishings at Bankrupt Prices!

or he will sell the whole stock at a rate on the S. Any person wishing to start business will find a grand opening and a good bargain by calling and seeing the stock.

The Stock must be Sold !!

as I have taken an interest in a lumber business and must leave here by the 1st of April, 1888.

SO LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

T. T. ATKINSON,

Brandon.

mizes them. Good Society recognizes them. But it may be the very last resort, and only after all reasonable attempts at reclamation and adjustment have proved a dead failure. When such attempts fail it is generally because of meddling outsiders, and women tell the wronged wife how she ought to stand on her rights, and men tell the wronged husband how he ought to stand on his rights. And let husband and wife in an unhappy marriage relation stand punctiliously on their rights, and there will be no readjustment, and only one thing will be sure to them, and that is a hell on earth.

If you are unhappily married, in most cases I advise you, make the best you can of an awfully bad bargain. Do not project your peculiarities more than is necessary. Perhaps you may have some faults of your own which the other party in the marital alliance may have to suffer. You are in the same yoke. If you pull aside the yoke will only twist your neck. Better pull ahead. The world is full of people who made mistakes about many things, and among other things about betrothal and marriage, and yet have been tolerably happy and very useful in the strength of God and by the grace promised in every time of need if those who seek it conquer the disadvantages of their circumstances. I am acquainted with lovely women

MARRIED TO CONTEMPTIBLE MEN,

and genial men yoked with termagants inspired of the devil. And yet under these disadvantages my friends are useful and happy. God helps people in other kinds of martyrdom and to sing in the flame, and he will help you in your lifelong martyrdom.

Remember the patience of Job. What a wife he had! At a time when he was one great blotch of eruptions and his property was destroyed by a tornado and, more than all, bereavement had come and the poor man needed all the wise counsel, she advised him to go to cursing and swearing. She wanted him to punish his boils with blasphemy. But he lived right on through his marital disadvantages, recovered his health and his fortune and he will help you in your lifelong martyrdom.

Now the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than his beginning, for he had fourteen thousand sheep, and six thousand camels, and a thousand yoke of oxen, and a thousand she asses. He had also seven sons and three daughters. And he called the name of the first, Jemima, and the name of the second, Kezia, and the name of the third, Keren-happuch. And in all the land were no women found so fair as the daughters of Job, and their father gave them inheritance among their brethren. After this lived Job a hundred and forty years, and saw his sons, and his sons' sons, even four generations. So Job died, being old and full of days.

Now, my badly-married friend of either sex, if Job could stand it by the help of God, then you can stand it by the same divine reinforcement. You have other relations. O woman, besides the wretched relation. If you are a mother, train up your children for God and heaven. If you are a member of a church, help

move on its enterprises. You can get so much of

THE GRACE OF GOD IN YOUR HEART

that all your home trials will seem insignificant. How little difference does it make what your unrighteous husband calls you, if God calls you his child and you are an heir of whole kingdom beyond the sky?

Immerse yourself in some kind of outside usefulness, something that will enlist your prayers, your sympathies, your hand, your needle, your voice. Get your heart on fire with love to God and the disenthralment of the human race, and the trouble of your home will be blotted out in the glory of your consecrated life. I cry out to you, O woman, as Paul exclaims in his letter to the Corinthians: "What knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband? And if you cannot save him you can help in the grander, mightier enterprise of helping save the world. Out of the awful mistake of your marriage rise into the sublimest life of self-sacrifice for God and suffering humanity. Instead of settling down to moan over your domestic woes, enlist your energies for the world's redemption.

Some parts of Holland keep out the ocean only by dykes or walls of stout masonry. The engineer having these dykes in charge was soon to be married to a maiden living in one of the villages the existence of which depended on the strength of these dykes. And there was to be a great feast in one of the villages that approaching evening in honor of the coming bridegroom. That day a great storm threatened the destruction of the dykes, and hence the destruction of thousands of lives in the villages sheltered by the stone wall. The ocean was in full wrath, beating against the dykes, and the tides and the terror were still rising. "Shall I go to the feast," says the engineer, "or shall I go and help my workmen take care of the dykes?" "Take care of the dykes," he said to himself, "I must and will." As he appeared on the wall the men working there were exhausted and shouted: "Here comes the engineer. Thank God! thank God!"

THE WALL WAS GIVING WAY,

stone by stone, and the engineer had a rope fastened around his body, and some of the workmen had ropes fastened around their bodies and were let down amid the wild surges that beat the wall. Everything was giving way. "More stones!" cried the men. "More mortar!" But the answer came: "There is no more." "Then," cried the engineer, "take off your clothes and with them stop the holes in the wall." And so, in the chill and darkness and surf it was done, and with the workmen's apparel the openings in the wall were partially filled. But still the tide rose and still the ocean reared itself for a more awful stroke and for the overwhelming of thousands of lives in the villages. "Now we have done all we can," said the engineer, "show on your knees, my men, and pray to God for help." And on the trembling and parting dykes they prayed till the wind changed and the sea subsided, and the villages below, which, knowing nothing of the peril, were full of rump and dance and hilarity, were gloriously saved.

Now, what we want in this work of

walling back the oceans of poverty and drunkenness and impurity and sin is the help of more womanly and manly hands. Oh, how the tide comes in! Atlantic surge of sorrow after Atlantic surge of sorrow, and the tempest of human hate and satanic fury are in full cry. O, woman of many troubles, what are all the feast of worldly delight, if they were offered you, compared with the opportunity of helping build and support barriers which sometimes seem giving way through man's treachery and the world's assault? O woman, to the dykes! Bring prayer, bring tears, bring cheering words! Help! help! And having done all kneel with us on the quaking wall until the God of the wind and the sea shall hush the one and silence the other. To the dykes! sisters, mothers, wives, daughters of America, to the dykes! The mightiest catholicon for all the wounds and wrongs of a woman or man is complete absorption in the work to rescue others. Save some man, some woman, some child!

In that effort you will forget or be helped to bear your own trials, and in a little while God will take you up out of your disturbed and harrowing conjugal relation of earth into a heaven all the happier because of preceding distress. When Queen Elizabeth of England was expiring it was arranged that the exact moment of her death should be signaled to the people by the dropping of a sapphire ring from a window into the hands of an officer, who carried it at the top of his speed to King James of Scotland. But your departure from the scene of your earthly woes, if you are ready to go, will not be the dropping of a sapphire to the ground, but the setting of a jewel in a king's coronet. Blessed be His glorious name forever!

Something Pleasant.

"Can't you say something pleasant to me?" said a husband to his wife as he was about to start for his office.

They had had a little quarrel, and he was willing to "make up."

"Ah, John," responded the penitent lady, throwing her arms around his neck, "forgive my foolishness. We were both in the wrong. And don't forget the baby's shoes, dear, and the ton of coal, and we are out of potatoes; and John, love, you must leave me some money for the gas man."

REGULAR STAGE COACHES.—Prompt.

Dr. M. H. Leskestein, of Chicago, reports the remarkable effects of nitroglycerine in resuscitating life. His patient was a woman, who sank rapidly and was apparently dead. Any action of the heart was imperceptible the temperature of the body had fallen to 72 degrees F., and every indication of death was present. A solution of nitro-glycerine was administered hypodermically, when there was a gasp followed by three others within a minute. During the second minute six respirations were noted, with a faint fluttering of the heart, but no wrist pulse was discernible. During the third minute eighteen respirations were evident and a feeble pulse. During the fourth minute the pulse rose to 120 and above, the face was flushed, the eyes rolled, the muscles slowly relaxed and the patient became comfortable.

Stoves! TINWARE! Stoves!

I Will Sell

AT COST PRICE!

for the balance of the season my stock of Heating Stoves, consisting of Self Feeders, Base Burners, Drum and Parlor Cooking Stoves, I have also on hand a full selection of

COOKING STOVES & RANGES

TINWARE, GRANITE, IRON & JAPANNED WARE, STOVE PIPES, ELBOWS, STOVE BOARDS, LAMPS &c.

At Prices that cannot be beat.

DAVID PHILIP,

Corner of 7th Street and Rosser Avenue. - - BRANDON.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment, 53, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 53, OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 10d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 25s., and 50s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 53, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

Job Work of Every Description

From a Mammoth Poster to a Visiting Card.

Executed with Neatness, Promptness and

Despatch.

At THE MAIL Printing House, Rosser Av., BRANDON.